

## Poetry.

### The Snowdrops.

Without the dry, green grass and daisy,  
The outland sun in his cloud doth sleep,  
And through the chamber-cassnet ever  
Murmurs the roll of the distant deep.  
By the maiden's side on the couch are lying,  
Blending their delicate green and white,  
Children of winter, half-bred and dying,  
Flowers that are born ere spring is in sight.  
Slowly she spoke in a voice of sorrow—  
"Gentle flowers, yet yet today,  
"But when I shall have died to-morrow,  
"Trop'ye, and wither, and fall away."  
"Yet a few hours, then drop and wither!"  
"Silently fade and fall with me!"  
"Far from the sun's eye will not together,  
"Gone from the land of the morning sea!"  
Only my hands, the hands of a brother,  
Gathered those snowdrops yesterday.  
Why wilt thou tarry the least I cherish'd—  
"Brightly, O death! thou art called unkind—  
"Victims slain by thy stroke have perished,  
"One in body—and one in mind!"  
P. S. WORSLEY.

## Miscellaneous.

### Sensible Talk.

That never'll do, young man! No  
use to stand on the sidewalk and whine  
about hard luck! and say that every-  
thing goes against you. You are not  
of half the consequence that your talk  
would lead us to believe. The world  
hasn't declared war against you. You  
are like all the rest of us—a mere  
speck upon the earth's surface. Were  
you this moment to go down in the  
living tide, but a bubble would linger  
for a moment upon the surface, and  
even that would vanish unnoticed.—  
The heart is full of hope and ambition,  
but is not missed when it ceases to  
beat. One such as you would not  
leave a ripple.

You are a coward—a coward—in  
the battle. There's no fight in you.  
You have surrendered without a struggle,  
and now whine because beaten! You  
are not yet worthy of a triumph, for  
you have not yet earned it. In garret,  
hut, and dripping cellar, are 10,000  
heroes who would put you to shame.  
They must toil or starve.—  
The strife is a desperate one with them,  
for they wrest it with want, while rag-  
ed and despairing ones watch at the  
lone hearth the fearful contest. Strong  
men look death in the eye when their  
sinews are strung by the wail of hun-  
gry childhood.

Shame on you! In the full vigor  
of health and manhood, no mouth but  
your own to fill, and no back but your  
own to cover, and yet crouching under  
the first scourings of adverse fortune.  
You know nothing of the storm, for  
you have seen but the summer. One  
cloud has frightened you, and you  
think you are hardly dead by. You  
will be lucky if you find no darker  
shadows across your path.

Stand up, young sir, pull your hands  
from your pockets, throw off your coat,  
and take fortitude by the throat. You  
may be thrown again and again, but  
hang on. Put away the nonsense that  
the world is against you. *That's so.*  
Your destiny is in your own strong  
arm. Wield it like a man!—with an  
unbending will, and honor and truth  
for a guide, the day is your own.

No capital, eh? You have capital.  
God has given you perfect health.—  
That is an immense capital to start on.  
You have youth and strength—all in-  
vulnerable. Add a will to do, put  
your sinews in motion, and you win.  
A man in full health and strength  
should never shine or despair, be-  
cause fortune does not pour a stream  
of gold eagles into your pockets. If  
you have no money, work and get it.  
Industry, economy and integrity will  
do wonders. From such beginnings  
fortunes have been reared. They can be  
again. Will you try it? Or will you  
wait for the stream to run by so that  
you can walk dry shod into the El Do-  
rado of wealth? Or will you meet  
the waves defiantly, and be the arch-  
tect of your own fortune?

Try—It is glorious to conquer in  
the strife.

The bleached remains of the emi-  
grant party massacred at the Moun-  
tain Meadow in Utah, have been col-  
lected into a single grave, and a stone  
monument, conical in form, fifty feet  
in height, now marks the spot where  
they rest. This is surmounted by a  
cross of red cedar, twelve feet high,  
on which is carved the following in-  
scription: "Vengeance is mine, I will  
repay, saith the Lord." On the base  
of the mountain, stands a granite slab,  
into which are cut the words—(Here  
120 men, women and children were  
massacred in cold blood, early in Sep-  
tember, 1857. They were from Ar-  
kansas.

### The "Lilly of the Valley."

BY STEPHEN C. MASSETT.

In the month of May, 1854, I passed  
a very pleasant week at Geneva, Swit-  
zerland, tarrying two days in one of  
the little villages, near the banks of  
Lake Lemman.

I was fortunate enough to meet with  
a family who talked good old Saxon,  
the head of which was the host of the  
pretty little village at which I rested.  
Here, as in other lands, the children  
keep up the May day festival; and  
though I was not quite in time to wit-  
ness their merry making, I was in time  
to inhale the fragrance of the flowers  
—in time to tell you of the exquisite  
beauty, even though withered on the  
stem—of the "Lilly of the Valley."

The day was lovely, and looking  
from the window of my hotel, I watched  
the bright sunbeams as they danced  
and sparkled on the clear, blue waters  
of Lake Lemman. The breeze was crisp-  
ing the waves, and gently tossed  
about the tiny boats, with milk-white  
sails, that glided on its surface. The  
scene was too lovely for any thought  
of resting in doors: so descending to  
the beach, I hired a compact little  
craft, and ordering its master to skirt  
the shore, gave myself up to the ex-  
quisite view of the scene. The white  
sails fluttered dizzily above me. The  
lake was broken up with tiny ripples,  
and a delicious fragrance swept from  
the shore with every breath of wind;  
for a warm spring rain had just fallen,  
and the valleys, hills, and dales, re-  
freshed by the showers, were sending  
up incense to heaven. Some of the  
trees were filled with blossoms—some  
were just putting forth their leaves,  
green and lovely, as only spring can  
make itself. So far as the eye could  
reach it was a panorama of soft skies,  
rippling waves, and beautiful verdure.  
On nearing a little village, the name  
of which I have forgotten, but it was  
not very distant from Zurich, whose  
waters have been immortalized in a  
song and story. I observed an un-  
usual gaiety and liveliness among the  
people, and was about remarking to  
my companion that it must be some  
fete day, when he informed me that  
we had arrived just in time to see the  
last of the Swiss May Festival.

To me children's sports are always  
interesting; so I ordered the boat on  
shore at once; and away we went  
through innumerable groupings of lads  
and lassies, bowers, and daisies, till  
the air seemed laden with the per-  
fumes of a thousand exotics, and sud-  
denly in the distance the well known  
May Pole was seen. But the dance  
had ceased—the little twinkling feet,  
that so lately trampled down the spring  
blossoms, had disappeared—but the  
"Lilly of the Valley" was there, and  
its fragrance was sweet, among the  
broken sisterhood of flowers. A little  
blue eyed girl of some seven summers,  
had just rescued one of those blossoms  
from the general ruin, and placing it  
in her bosom, began to cry.

I went to her and inquired the cause  
of her grief!  
She said that her little sister, whom  
they used to call the "Lilly of the  
Valley," had been taken from them,  
and she was going to send this flower  
with her to Heaven, to be planted  
there! I need not say that the beauty  
of this child, as well as her simple  
grief, interested me. I followed the  
little stranger some distance, but in  
the throng of children soon lost her.

The little ones that on my arrival  
were grouped together in the very  
height of glee and excitement as I  
fancied, were now speaking in subdued  
tones, while the peasants looked sad  
and gloomy. With mournful looks  
and depressed voices they told me that  
it was a May day funeral, not a fete  
on which I had intruded. The festi-  
val was over, and the Queen, the "Lil-  
ly of the Valley," was going away from  
them, in an hour or two, forever.

This Queen, alas, was the sister to  
the little girl I had just spoken with.  
For three years she had reigned over  
her blooming court; but the last win-  
ter had been a cold one, and chilled  
the gentle child till she grew slender  
as the stalk, and white as the meek  
blossom, whose name she had given  
her with the first floral crown that ever  
touched her forehead.

There had been doubts if she would  
be strong enough to mount her throne  
of roses that May, but as the time  
drew near, she brightened, and new  
life seemed to come with the opening  
buds.  
The day, when it came, was bright  
and glorious. The sun shone pleas-  
ingly; a soft breeze whispered along the  
lake, and flowers had never been so  
abundant. On a morning like that,  
with the sunshine so genial, and the  
air bland as the breath of an angel,  
surely the Queen might leave her couch  
and reign over them once more.

looped up with buds and blossoms; but  
after the first flush of excitement she  
grew very pale—and her eye looked  
up to Heaven—could she have heard  
them calling her away? Then she  
made an effort to raise herself—but  
the exertion was too much, and just  
waving her little hand, she—  
"Fell in her saint like beauty  
Asleep by the gates of Light!"

The color never returned to her  
cheek again; and thus this tender  
floweret, in the very light of its "May  
Day" glory, was transplanted into the  
Kingdom of Heaven!

The dance was over—garlands and  
wreaths of flowers dropped from slender  
hands, and tears filled the eyes  
that were still bright with smiles and  
laughter suddenly suppressed. The  
joyous strains of music that had float-  
ed on the air died away. The sob-  
bing of children and low whispers took  
place. The little ones filled with grief  
stood trembling under their garlands,  
but the old people murmured that it  
was a happy way to die—before the  
young heart had grown familiar with  
the path of sin—while the spring flow-  
ers, budded and bloomed on her very  
breast, while the shoutings of innocent  
voices greeted her—it was well that  
her spirit passed silently away, while  
her head was crowned ready for the  
angels. This is the story they told  
me. That night the funeral of the  
little "May Queen" took place. Never  
before did I feel so strongly the im-  
pressiveness, nay the beauty of Death,  
divested as it seemed to me, of all its  
gloom and terror! There was no cof-  
fin—no pall—no raven plunings—  
none of the trappings, and sombre  
liveries of the grave; but upon two  
pieces of cedar wood, bound tightly to-  
gether, with boughs of evergreen and  
myrtle, the body was placed, dressed  
in a garment of snowy white, with a  
single flower, the "Lilly of the Valley,"  
resting on its bosom.

It was night—but the moon shone  
full upon that lovely face—giving it  
a gentle glow that did not look like  
death—it seemed to smile, as if she  
were listening for the angels. Where  
her throne of flowers had stood they  
set the bier down; then each of the  
children kissed those lips, so still now  
and so cold, and their hearts seemed  
breaking amid tears and sobs—they  
called her "Lilly," and seemed to think  
that she could hear them! One said  
she smiled, when they called her, and  
grew more beautiful than ever; which  
was right, for she had gone to God,  
and would be a queen among his little  
angels. Then they sang a hymn, and  
its echo, among the distant hills made  
me think of church voices that were  
greeting her in Heaven; it was so dis-  
tinct—so very clear, that it startled  
me. Then I saw them turn away and  
weep, for the "Lilly of the Valley,"  
had passed from their sight forever!

**A Woman recovers \$5,000 Dollars dam-  
ages from Parties who sold Liquor to  
her Husband.**

A singular suit has just been de-  
cided in the Champaign (Ohio) court of  
common pleas. The action was brought  
under the 'Act to provide against the  
evils from the sale of intoxicating li-  
quors,' passed May 1, 1854, the sev-  
enth section of which gives to a wife,  
child, parent, guardian, employer, or  
other person, property, or means of  
support, by an intoxicated person,  
a right of action against the person  
who sold the liquor to the intoxicated  
person. The plaintiff in the case was  
Jane Brush, and the defendant Peter  
Lawson. Damages laid at \$20,000.  
The plaintiff set forth in her petition  
that she was, on the 29th of April last,  
and now is, the wife of one Reed  
Brush; that said Reed Brush, was and  
for a long time hitherto had been, in  
the habit of getting intoxicated and  
drunk, which was well known to the  
defendant. That said defendant, well  
knowing the premises, did, on the 29th  
of April last, 1859, in violation of law,  
sell and deliver to said Brush one pint  
of whiskey, which the said Brush then  
and there drank; and with which the  
said Reed Brush was made intoxica-  
ted and frenzied. That in conse-  
quence of said sale, and by means of  
said drunkenness, and while in a state  
of intoxication, said Brush did furio-  
usly seize an axe, and without pro-  
vocation upon the part of plaintiff, with  
force and violence cut her left foot,  
whereby the plaintiff is now crippled.  
The defendant alleged that the main-  
ing, &c., of the plaintiff, was the result  
of a domestic quarrel brought about  
by her unchaste conduct, &c. The  
court ruled that the immoral character  
of any one cannot reduce the rights  
guaranteed by law to him. The law  
makes Reed Brush the instrument of  
Peter Lawson, and the defendant can-  
not claim anything more in this case  
than if he had in propria persona  
thrown the axe. The jury, after a  
consultation, returned a verdict for  
the plaintiff, assessing her damages at  
\$5,000.

"Have you any travelling inkstands?"  
asked a lady of a young stationer.

"No Ma'am, we have them with feet  
and legs but they are not old enough  
to travel yet."

The Welch have a saying that if a  
woman was as quick with her feet as  
with her tongue, she would catch light-  
ning enough to kindle the fire in the  
morning.

### A Kansas Divorce.—Mrs. Gen. Gaines's Daughter made Husbandless.

A correspondent of the New York  
Times, writing from Lawrence, Kan-  
sas, gives the particulars of the pas-  
sage of a law by the Kansas Legisla-  
ture, divorcing Robert S. Strother,  
from his wife, Rhoda Strother, both res-  
idents of Washington City. It ap-  
pears that no testimony was taken in  
the case, Strother simply laying be-  
fore the Legislature letters from Mes-  
srs. Crittenden, Powell, Parrott  
and Corwin, asking relief for him as  
a personal favor from them. The cor-  
respondent adds:

These letters were presented to the  
committee having his bill under con-  
sideration, and that was all, except  
the statement of Mr. Strother. He  
had a lengthy and very pitiful plea  
for them, in which he represented that  
he was married some four years ago,  
to a Miss Rhoda Whitney, the daugh-  
ter of Mrs. Gaines, the New Orleans  
millionaire of law suit notoriety; that  
they have lived together in New Or-  
leans, Kentucky and Washington; that  
Mrs. Gaines soon began to make  
difficulty towards him, by prejudic-  
ing his wife against him, therefore he  
blamed the mother more than the  
daughter. That his wife gradually  
grew cold towards him, and finally re-  
fused to see or admit him to their house.  
That Mrs. Gaines would frequently  
entice the daughter away from him,  
when he knew nothing of their where-  
abouts, and he would search weeks for  
them in vain. That his wife and her  
mother went to Washington on one of  
these occasions, and he followed them,  
and his wife refused to see him. This  
occurred the present winter. Under  
these circumstances the Kansas Leg-  
islature has granted him a divorce.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.  
**Black Matt; or, How a Slave Sold His  
Own Master.**

Matthew Hobson, generally called  
"Black Matt," on account of the dark-  
ness of his complexion, was well known  
among the inhabitants of the seaboard  
of Virginia, some years ago, as a slave-  
dealer, and an accomplished broker in  
bad flesh. He once purchased a bright  
mulatto by the name of Sam at a very  
low price, on account of his numerous  
bad qualities, such as thieving, lying,  
and drunkenness. Sam was intelli-  
gent, with all his faults—could read  
and write, and spoke the airs of a most  
polished gentleman. He was so far  
removed, too, from the pure African,  
that he could scarcely be distinguished  
from the pure white man. On his be-  
coming the property of the slave dealer,  
he received several severe admoni-  
tions, in order that he might have a  
foretaste of the temper of his master.  
Secretly he avowed vengeance for these  
striking proofs of Matt's affection, and  
in a short time an opportunity offered  
to gratify that vengeance.

Matt made up his gang, and ship-  
ped them at Norfolk. The barque ar-  
rived safely at New Orleans, and was  
brought to the wharf. In order that  
Sam might bring a good price, he was  
tugged off in fine clothes—calfskin  
boots, a silk hat, and kid gloves. Matt  
thought by this external show  
to realize at least \$500 for the mulat-  
to, as the body servant of some rich  
planter.

Sam was consequently allowed to go  
on shore, in order to show himself off.  
He proceeded to the Alhambra, and  
there strutted along among the best  
of them. Hearing a portly gentle-  
man remark that he wished to pur-  
chase a good body servant, he went  
up to him, and with an independent  
swagger, said:

"My dear sir, I have got just the  
boy that will suit you."

"Ha," rejoined the planter, "I am  
glad to hear you say so, for I have  
been looking for one for several days.  
What do you ask for him?"

"Nine hundred dollars," replied Sam,  
"and cheap as dirt at that. He has  
every quality—can shave, dress hair,  
brush boots, and is besides polished in  
his manners. I could have got fifteen  
hundred dollars for him, but for one  
fault."

"Ha!" ejaculated the planter, "and  
pray what fault is that?"

"Why, sir, a ridiculous one. He  
imagines himself a white man."

"A white man?" exclaimed the plan-  
ter, laughing, "that is a funny conceit,  
indeed; but I can soon cure him of  
that—I've had considerable experi-  
ence in training and managing gen-  
tlemen of color."

"Oh! sir," continued Sam, "there is  
but little doubt that he can be cured  
—though you may find some trouble  
at first."

"Well, sir, you appear to be a gen-  
tleman," said the planter, who was  
rather too anxious and confiding. "I  
will take him on your recommenda-  
tion. Where is he now?"

"On board the barque yonder at the  
wharf; you can see him at any mo-  
ment," replied Sam.

"Good!" exclaimed the planter, "I  
am much pleased with your honesty  
and candor, and in order to save time  
—here are nine hundred dollars—  
please give me a bill of sale."

Sam got the clerk to draw up a bill  
of sale, signed the name of Samuel  
Hopkins, pocketed the money and  
told the planter to ask the captain for  
Black Matt; he would himself be on  
board as soon as he had closed a bar-

gain with another gentleman who was  
desirous of purchasing one of his field  
hands.

The pursy planter made his way to  
the barque, and demanded of the cap-  
tain to see the boy Black Matt. The  
officer pointed to Matthew Hobson,  
who sat on the quarter deck, smoking  
a cigar and superintending the de-  
barkation of his slaves.

"Are you Black Matt, my fine fel-  
low?" asked the planter addressing the  
slave merchant.

"Folks call me so at home," was the  
reply, "but here my name is Matthew  
Hobson. What do you want?"

"I'll tell you, Matt, what I want.  
I want you. You're a likely looking  
fellow, and will just suit me."

"Look ye here, stranger," said Matt,  
firing up, "may be you don't know  
who you are speaking to?"

"Yes I do, though—you're my prop-  
erty; I bought you of your master,  
Samuel Hopkins, just now—"

"You bought me! Hell and the devil,  
sir—I'm a white man!" said Matt.

"Come, come, now," calmly said the  
man, "I won't do—I know you—you  
can't humbug me with your conceits  
—I'll whip it out of you, sir, I'll teach  
you!"

Here Matt flew back and aimed a  
blow at the ruddy nose of the planter,  
who seized him by the throat and bel-  
lowed for the police. An officer hap-  
pened to be on the levee—he at the  
instance of the planter seized the slave  
and bore him to the calaboose, where  
he remained until evidence could be  
procured identifying him as a free  
born white citizen of the United States.  
Sam, in the mean time, got aboard  
a ship that was just weighing anchor  
for an European port, and has never  
been heard of since. Thus has the  
rascal had his revenge. Matt lost his  
slave, and the "green" fat gentleman  
his money.

### Thrift and Health.

By returns made to the Register-  
General in France, it appears that  
persons who are 'well to do' live, on  
an average, eleven years longer than  
those who are dependent on daily la-  
bor. One reason for this is the health-  
giving influence of composure of mind;  
another, that forehandness removes  
the necessity for hard exposures.

The same important truth is shown  
by the fact that the average life of  
those who belong to the Society of  
Friends, in England, is some fifteen  
years greater than of others in the  
same sphere of life, the Friends being,  
the world over, models of thrift and  
quiet composure.

As judicious economy promotes  
thrift, we propose it as a good medi-  
cine—a medicine safe and efficient,  
applicable to all climes, countries and  
classes. It is "hard to take" to some,  
but steady persistence in its practice  
soon makes it a habit, when it is ra-  
ther easier to be economical than to be  
extravagant.

Extravagance, waste and careless-  
ness not only ruin those who practice  
them, but have a demoralizing effect  
on those who may be benefitted there-  
by in a material point of view. Per-  
sons seldom thrive whose occupations  
or modes of obtaining a living depend  
on chance, are in a great measure de-  
pendent on uncertainty—such as gam-  
blers, stock-brokers, robbers, wreck-  
ers, hunters, miners, office-holders and  
speculators in general.

Hence those parents are wisest who  
bring up their children to the expec-  
tation of making a living or of becom-  
ing rich by some occupation which  
brings with it gains which are mod-  
erate, uniform and steady. As a gen-  
eral rule to young men, the first pub-  
lic or salaried office, the first bet  
won, the first successful speculation,  
is at the same time the first step to-  
wards moral degradation, and towards  
a premature grave.

### Journal of Health.

#### Papering Rooms.

The *Scientific American* remarks  
that many lives have been lost from  
the laziness or ignorance of paper han-  
gers, who have laid one paper above  
another, instead of tearing off the old  
before hanging the new. There was  
a very handsome house near one of  
our best provincial towns, which could  
never keep its tenants. A ready wit-  
ted observer promised the owner to  
find out the cause. He traced the  
mischievous to one room, and presently  
conjectured what was the matter there.  
He let a slip of glass into the wall,  
and found it next day dimmed with  
fetid, condemned vapor. He tore  
down a strip of paper, and found abun-  
dant cause for any amount of fever.  
For generations the walls had been  
papered afresh without the removal of  
anything underneath. And there was  
the putrid size and the fermenting old  
paper inches deep! A thorough clear-  
ance, scraping and clearing put an end  
to the fever, and restored the value  
of the house.

A horrid old bachelor, speaking of  
the ladies' fashions, says the people  
could get out of a church a great deal  
better, if there were not quite as much  
bustle at the door.

Fortune knocks once at least at ev-  
ery man's door.

There is many a man whose tongue  
might govern multitudes, if he could  
only govern his tongue.

### Value of Credit.

Few men in business properly esti-  
mate the value of good credit. One  
man thinks that so long as he can ob-  
tain property upon a promise of fu-  
ture payment, he need look after or  
care for nothing more. If he can on-  
ly get what he wants, that is enough  
for him. He soon finds out however,  
much to his mortification, that he does  
not rank quite as high in market as  
some of his neighbors. On reflection,  
he makes up his mind that perhaps his  
private character is not what it should  
be, and that this 'feature' in his stand-  
ing is being talked of in business cir-  
cles. He may be good, it is said, but  
'touch him lightly,' for in due time he  
will fail. Another man suddenly asks,  
'What is the matter?' He discovers  
a want of cordiality among his 'old  
friends.' 'Can it be,' he says, 'that  
allowing a note to go to protest under  
peculiar circumstances has thus injur-  
ed me?'  
Now let us be a little more minute,  
and illustrate this subject by introduc-  
ing to our readers the following 'mer-  
chants from the interior,' all of whom,  
of course, stop at the St. Nicholas or  
the Astor—or at least smoke cigars  
on the steps of one of these hotels.  
They severally apply to our 'leading  
firms for credit. Here is their re-  
cord:

Mr. A., reputed to be good, but  
'he drinks.' Look out for him.

Mr. B., worth \$10,000, lives high,  
and rides fast horses. Be careful.

Mr. C., doing a large business,  
but is now and then found at a gam-  
bling table. Sell him for cash.

Mr. D., reputed wealthy, but is  
engaged in all sorts of speculations.  
He may succeed, and may not. Watch  
him.

Mr. E., a clever fellow, but cares  
so little about business that his clerks  
have the principal management of his  
affairs. He won't do.

Mr. F., may be good, but don't  
care a fig for his credit. Allows his  
bills to mature and his notes to go to  
protest unheeded. Stand firm under.

Mr. H., always finds his goods  
damaged or 'short,' must allow all his  
claims or he will quit you (leaving be-  
hind his wrath and profanity.) Watch  
him with spectacles.

Mr. I., appears to be prospering,  
but there is no truth in him; he will  
tell lies in order to get a 'bargain,'  
when the truth would answer his pur-  
poses a great deal better. Let him  
alone.

Mr. K., reputed to be worth  
\$16,000, but there is no moral sound-  
ness in him from the crown of his head  
to the sole of his foot. Some day he  
will collapse like a puff ball. Touch  
him not.

Now we might go through with the  
alphabet several times, and not then  
present all these 'doubtful cases' to  
our readers. We have left off the cat-  
alogue of those who do business on  
'borrowed capital,' those whose 'ex-  
penses are larger than their income,'  
and a host of others, many of whom  
deserve a separate notice. Our spe-  
cial object is to call the attention of  
business men to a very simple question,  
viz: What constitutes the basis of all  
credit? Is it money exclusively?

Answer the question honestly. If  
you desire success, answer it. Those  
'wise and otherwise' can apply this  
subject to their 'peculiar circumstan-  
ces and position.' To prevent all  
misapplication of the subject, we will  
say to the reader—we mean you per-  
sonally.—*New York Independent.*

### A Lady Rescued from the Savages.

A letter from Tucson, Arizona Ter-  
ritory, gives the following information  
respecting the rescue of Mrs. Page,  
recently carried off by the Indians:

"Mrs. Page is still alive, is no longer  
through actual trials, hardships and  
difficulties during the last fortnight,  
exceeding in thrilling interest the  
most highly wrought pages of fiction.  
Last night a messenger arrived here  
from the Santa Rita Mines, with a  
letter from Mr. John Page, stating  
that his wife had come in alive, after  
enduring almost incredible trials. Mr.  
Page immediately set out, accompa-  
nied by a physician, and everything  
possible to be done for her relief will  
be done. It seems from what we can  
learn, that Mrs. Page, probably the  
day following her seizure by the In-  
dians, finding that her friends were on  
the trail, refused to go on, and her sar-  
ge masters lanced her in several places,  
and left her for dead. After some  
time she revived to find herself  
weak from loss of blood, with wounds  
still open, foot-sore from her previ-  
ous trials without food, and miles from  
any habitation. What a position for  
a young woman of eighteen—a bride  
of two months—whose life hitherto  
had been all sunshine! Through all  
these trials Mrs. Page struggled for  
two weeks, and dragged her emacia-  
ted form by degrees toward the home  
from which she had so lately been rudely  
torn by ruthless savages. No one  
suspected her presence in the moun-  
tain, and those who were looking for  
intelligence from her thought she was  
miles away amid the haunts of the  
red men. How she was enabled to  
suffer so much and reach home at  
length, is incomprehensible."

### Effect of Natural Scenery in the For- mation of Character.

'Tis a beautiful world in which we  
dwell, with its changing phases and  
seasons, and recurring gleams of sun-  
shine and shadows, the fresh green  
fields with their summer blossoms, the  
autumn fruits, and last, the white man-  
tle of winter with its brisk and bracing  
air; the dancing brook, the flowing  
river and broad blue sea. Yes, na-  
ture is beautiful, and her works are  
fashioned to please the creature that  
lives and have their nourishment from  
her teeming breast.

There are national characteristics  
peculiar to localities, that can be ob-  
served in a remarkable degree, if we  
study carefully the different traits of  
character that are developed in the  
races. The inhabitants of different  
parts of the earth are as dissimilar in  
their appearance, mode of living, and  
consequent development, as might be  
the residents of another planet.

Not only the climate but the effect  
of natural scenery seems to have a  
great influence in forming, or shaping,  
rather, the character of the people  
that are scattered upon the face of the  
earth; although the unity of the races  
is always preserved, their progress and  
development is much affected by the  
surroundings, that either tend to en-  
large and stupify, or to exercise a  
vigorous and healthy organism with  
its correlative mental expansion and  
intellectual advancement.



From the Raleigh Standard.  
WASHINGTON, May 18, '60.  
The Japanese Ambassadors reached this city on Monday last; Wednesday morning they had an interesting interview with Secretary Cass, and yesterday at noon they were formally presented to the President. At an early hour of the day the avenue about Willard's Hotel was thronged with people of both sexes, anxious to get a glimpse of these oriental visitors. The United States Marines and the Ordnance Corps from the Arsenal were drawn up in front of the Hotel for escort duty. At 11 o'clock a signal was given to the Marine Band, which immediately began playing a national air, and soon thereafter the Ambassadors and suites made their appearance, accompanied by the Navy Commissioners. They were arrayed in the richest silks, and presented an appearance novel and unique. Prince Simme, the Chief Ambassador, was clothed in a beautiful purple robe, with large, flowing sleeves, and trowsers of the same material, made somewhat in the style of the Turks. A queer looking sword was fastened to a belt, the handle or guard being in front instead of at the side as worn by our military. On the top of the head was worn a cap which resembled a lady's leather work-box, and his feet were encased in white sandals. As each prince entered his carriage the members of his suite knelt down, and then took positions on the sides and rear of the vehicle. In front of the Chief Ambassador was borne a long lance, on the end of which was a large black Maltese cross. The second dignitary then appeared, and then the third, each followed by their suites, the same ceremonies were gone through. Everything now being in readiness the procession started, the military being in front. The military escort, the thousands of ladies and gentlemen lining the sidewalks on the life of the procession, rendered it one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country. On reaching the Presidential mansion, the gates were unlocked and the procession passed in. Here the same ceremonies were observed when the Princes left the carriages, the subordinates kneeling and then closing round their master to guard him to the door. Although none but Army and Navy officers, members of Congress, &c., were admitted to the White House, yet it was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were some seventy-five Naval officers present in full dress, and about ninety Army officers, among them Gen. Scott, who attracted marked notice.

At twelve o'clock precisely, the President and Cabinet entered the east room, and took position fronting the parlors. After a brief pause the parlor doors were opened and the embassy silently advanced, bowing twice very low, to which the President responded by a like number of bows. After an introduction to the President, the principal Ambassador presented his credentials, which act was accompanied by two more bows. He then read an address to the President, which was translated from Japanese into Dutch, and then into English. It is as follows: "His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectfully express to His Majesty, the President of the United States, his name as follows: Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce, so happily existing between the two countries, that lately the plenipotentiaries of both countries, have negotiated and concluded a treaty. Now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principality of Washington. Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relation shall be held more and more lasting, and he is very happy to have your friendly feeling, that you have brought us to the United States and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war." The address was then handed to the President, who passed it over to the Secretary of State. Mr. Buchanan then replied by reading the following address: "I give you a cordial welcome as representatives of His Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan. We are all much gratified that the first embassy which your great empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment you have received on board our vessels of war whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land. Meanwhile, during your residence among us, which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit the various portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign you represent."

This address was listened to with the most earnest attention by the Japanese Princes. In fact they scarcely took their eyes off the President during the entire interview. A copy of this address was handed to the Chief Ambassador, and then the members of the Cabinet were introduced to the orientals, when a general hand-shaking ensued; but not even then did they change from their grave, dignified demeanor. The wives of the sev-

eral Secretaries were then introduced, receiving from these dusky princes a low obeisance only, their etiquette forbidding hand-shaking with women. The ceremonies now being over the entire embassy slowly retired, walking backwards, and bowing thrice. The procession was again formed, Prince Simme in the first open carriage, surrounded by his guard and standard bearers on foot. Behind came the others of the embassy, wearing green silk robes and trowsers of the same material. Large crowds of persons followed the procession, and the windows of all the houses on the avenue were alive with women and children.

The embassy expressed themselves as delighted with their reception, and speak in the warmest terms of their great admiration and respect for the President. The majority of these people are quite low in stature and somewhat effeminate looking. One of them, Prince Sakahara Thuroga, is remarkably handsome. He is nearly as white as our people, with jet black hair and a pair of large, lustrous eyes of dazzling brilliancy. His countenance is the most intelligent and expressive I have ever seen.

Something about Japan, its Government, People, &c.  
The people of Japan have no record of the date of the settlement of their islands, and assume that Japanese have been Japanese from the creation of the world. Their government is wholly unlike that of China. It cannot be proved that there is an absolute monarchy existing in Japan, neither that the citizens have any real liberty of action. Despotism exists without a despot. It has two emperors—a civil and religious one. The first is called 'Mikado,' and the second 'Siogoun' or 'Koubou.' The religious emperor appears to be a kind of lay figure, who has nothing to do but sit in a temple and be adored. The lay or civil emperor is not much better off, and the real government appears to reside in a kind of council of empire. Society is organized on the feudal system. The princes are the great landlords, and the common people hold their farms of them as vassals. Each prince is sovereign in his own hereditary domain, as the county palatines and great vassals of the English crown formerly were; strife between these great feudal lords are prevented by the number and omnipresence of the Japanese police, which is more penetrating, prompt and arbitrary than that of France. Japanese society is divided into eight classes—1st, the princes; 2d, nobles; 3d, priests; 4th, soldiers; 5th, literary common folks; 6th, wholesale merchants; 7th, retail merchants, artisans and artists; 8th, peasants and laborers. The first four classes only have the right to wear two sabres. They have, in fact, a 9th class, the lowest of all—perfect Pariahs—viz: the tanners and curriers. These are outcasts, from the Buddhist idea that whoever touches a dead animal becomes impure. The accounts of the population of Japan vary in stating it at from fifteen to forty millions.

After the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1637, the Dutch alone were admitted to any trade, and that only to the port of Nangasaki. The right was also, in 1641, conceded to the Dutch to build factories at Desima, a small artificial island in the harbor of Nangasaki. A Russian embassy was sent in 1804, but failed entirely. In 1842, William II., of Holland, endeavored to obtain of Japan similar concessions to those made by China. His letters were not answered until 1844, and then the 'Siogoun,' or temporal emperor, replied that 'he had carefully observed the events succeeding the fundamental change in Chinese policy, and was convinced that no kingdom could enjoy a durable peace except on the condition of totally excluding foreigners.'

Our own government made various attempts before reaching the successful issue which crowned the expedition of Commodore Perry. In 1846 Commodore James Biddle visited Jeddo, the residence of the 'Siogoun,' but was refused permission to land or communicate directly. His letter to the 'Siogoun' waited eight days for an answer, and the answer was a refusal to treat. Admiral Cecille visited the waters of Nangasaki the same year, and was as peremptorily refused permission to land or undertake any measures for opening a communication or commercial relations between France and Japan. The Perry expedition broke first the charmed circle of Japanese exclusiveness, and the visit of the native prince and dignitaries, now in Washington, is the first international courtesy of that kind ever conceded by the Japanese government to any other people. Its importance cannot, therefore, be exaggerated; since, if the report of the Japanese ambassadors, on their return home, be favorable to the United States, we may look forward to the ultimate creation of a direct trade between the two countries, and the opening of new mines of wealth to American daring, ingenuity and thrift.

The Pony Express.  
St. Joseph, Mo., May 22.  
The Pony Express has arrived here from San Francisco, with dates to the 11th.

The steamship *Golden Gate* sailed from Panama on the 5th, with \$1,700,000 in gold.

A farewell festival was given by the authorities and citizens of San Francisco to *Candimurrah*, which sailed immediately after the arrival of the Pony Express, which brought news 18 days later from Europe. On reaching Japan, the *Candimurrah* will have completed the transmission of news around the world in much quicker time than was ever done before.

The late arrivals of steamers from Europe brought intelligence that Baron Bruck, the Minister of Finance of the Austrian Government, had committed suicide in consequence of complicity in enormous frauds. From statements subsequently received it appears that the guilty Baron was himself compelled to commit to the dungeon men who were either the accomplices or the victims of his nefarious proceedings. Among these are Rivetella, who was the soul of the Austrian Lloyds and of the principal financial and mercantile interests of the place, and who had recently purchased a country seat near Trieste, worth \$600,000; Mondolfo, who has branch houses in Venice and Milan, and who ranks among the most spirited, able and enterprising, and wealthy merchants of Trieste; Brambilla, another of the notabilities whose influence on the Exchange of Trieste was almost as great as that of the Rothschilds; Perugia, whose sister married the Trieste agent of the Rothschilds, (Mr. Landauer, who is attached at the same time to the banking house of Morpurgo & Tarente) and who also occupied a distinguished position in the Wall street of Trieste. The ladies of the family of Mr. Brambilla, and some of those connected with the other parties arrested, are among the most fashionable women of Trieste, where they moved in the very highest society.

These revelations will affect seriously the Austrian dynasty, for the Trieste bankers and merchants whose arrest has now become necessary, were its most fervent supporters, and so intimately associated with the financial concerns of the empire, that the integrity of the one cannot be shaken without giving a terrible blow to the prestige of the other. This state of affairs will cause even the Rothschilds to be looked upon rather suspiciously by the very autocrats whose interests they have been so anxious to promote.

Winnington Herald.

The Douglas Census.  
A matter of fact was, not very enthusiastic in his admiration of Mr. Douglas, has made up the following table of estimates of the smash-up of office-seekers and spoilsmen, resulting from the tremendous fall of Mr. Douglas at Charleston, to wit:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Douglas candidates for the Vice Presidency                              | 13      |
| Douglas expectants of Cabinet places                                    | 150     |
| Douglas aspirants for Foreign Missions                                  | 275     |
| Other office-seekers, great and small, blowers and crowsers for Douglas | 100,000 |
| Lobby jobbers, contract hunters, and spoils-hunters generally           | 25,000  |
| Railroad monopolists and speculators                                    | 5,000   |
| Sum total of Spoilsmen  | 130,000 |

All this magnificent schedule, depending upon the supposed invulnerable popularity and availability of Mr. Douglas, has gone down with him into the dust. His failure now settles him for all time. This was his last chance. His fancy stock of Popular Sovereignty will not survive a four years' suspension. It goes down, and soon he will dwindle from the magnificent proportions of a great statesman to his real dimensions of a cunning and desperate politician.—*Atlanta American*.

A Beautiful Thought.  
As in the light of cultivated reason, on looking abroad and seeing a wealth of beauty, a profusion of goodness, in the works of 'Him who has strewn flowers in the wilderness, and painted the bird, and enamelled the insect, in the simplicity and universality of his laws you read this lesson: An uneducated man dreams not of the common sun light which now in its splendor floods the firmament and landscape; he cannot comprehend how much of the loveliness of the world results from the composite character of light and from the reflecting propensities of the most physical bodies. If instead of red, yellow and blue, which the analysis of the prism and experiments of absorption have shown to be its constituents, it had been homogeneous simple white, how changed would all have been! The growing corn and the ripe harvest, the blossom and the fruit, the fresh greenness of spring and the autumn's robe of many colors, the hues of the violet, the lily and the rose, the silvery foam of the rivulet, the emerald of the river, and the purple of the ocean would have been alike unknown. The rainbow would have been but a pale streak in the grey sky, and dull vapors would have canopied the sun instead of clouds, which, in the days of flaming brilliancy, curtained his rising and going down. Nay, there would have been no distinction between the blood of children, the flush of health, the paleness of decay, the hectic of disease, and the lividness of death. There would have been unvaried, unmeaning leaden hue, where we now see the changing and expressive countenance, the tinted earth and gorgeous firmament.

Messrs. Bell and Everett.  
The nomination of these gentlemen by the late Baltimore Convention, appears to have given great satisfaction throughout the country to all who sympathize with the objects of the Constitutional Union party: Not a word from any quarter has been uttered derogatory to the characters of those eminent and worthy statesmen. The Black Republicans on the one hand and the Democrats on the other, have been disposed to speak lightly of their chances of success, but there is a universal acknowledgment of their great fitness, in all respects, for the high offices to which they have been nominated.—*Washington Dispatch*.

"A Miserable Abstraction."  
We regret to see that the Salisbury *Banner*, the Tarboro *Mercury* and the *Daily Press*, Democratic organs, assert that Washington Hunt, President of the late National Convention at Baltimore, called slavery 'a miserable abstraction.' We presume if we or any other member of our party were to accuse either of these journals of a purpose to wilfully misrepresent Gov. Hunt, they would assume that we had done them injustice. While we will not now assume that they designed injustice to that distinguished gentleman, yet his published speech will show that he did not say any such thing. Gov. Hunt uttered no such sentiment, we know, for we heard every word of all his speeches. Reference to his speech which we publish in this issue in full, will sustain us. We shall expect a sense of justice to cause each of these journals to come forward and promptly make the correction due to Gov. Hunt and his friends. The language used by Gov. H. will meet a hearty response in the breast of every reflecting Southern or Northern man; for the question of carrying slavery into territory 'where the winter temperature is many degrees below zero,' and where 'noslaveholder could be induced to emigrate and settle,' is so clearly 'a miserable abstraction' that no man of intelligence will risk his reputation in denying it. Read Gov. Hunt's speech over again; you will find it about right.

Kinston (N. C.) Advocate.

Terrific Tornado in Cincinnati.  
The most destructive tornado ever known passed over this city, 22nd May. It came from the North-east in a densely black cloud, two miles broad, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder, lightning and torrents of rain, demolishing and unroofing houses in its course. The damage it has done amounts to half a million of dollars. A great many persons were injured, and six were killed.

Among the buildings injured was the Commercial office, the roof of which was blown off and carried the distance of a square, a part of the wall falling through and injuring many persons. The steeple of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church was blown down. Nearly all the public buildings, school-houses and churches, besides a large number of private dwellings were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The telegraph lines are prostrated in every direction.

Bell and Everett.  
The Constitutional Union Party present the above distinguished citizens as candidates for the two highest offices in their gift. They have placed them upon the "UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS" as a Platform.

Two purer men and patriots, more accomplished and profound statesmen, cannot be found in this or any other country. Both have served their country in the councils of the nation, and always with transcendent ability. Unskilled in, or not caring to use the arts and practice the duplicity of demagogues and office-seekers, they have never appeared upon the political arena, except upon the call of the people. Such men deserve well of their country, and when they honor office by holding it, confidence is inspired in the people, and unfading lustre shed upon the nation. Should the people do credit to themselves by electing them to the offices for which they are nominated, the government will command respect at home and abroad.

National (Ga.) American.

Political.  
A short time since the Postmaster at Bunker Hill, Ohio, received a letter from Mr. Vallandigham, M. C. from that State, requesting of him a list of the names of all the Democrats and the leaders, or influential men of the same, the names of all the Opposition, and also the names of the doubtful, in the bounds of the delivery of his office, so that he might be enabled to send documents to said persons. The Postmaster replied that he would perform the labor on the receipt of \$25. Mr. Vallandigham then responded as follows:

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C., April 9.  
Sir: Instead of the \$25 you impudently write for, I will send notice of your removal from office, as soon as the papers can be made out, which is now being done.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.  
To the Postmaster at Bunker Hill, Butler Co., Ohio.  
Postmaster states that the annual income of the office amounts to \$23, and that the discharge of its duties was imposed upon him by his neighbors, who, justice requires him to say, voted unanimously in favor of his appointment, and against either of themselves taking it.

The Supreme Court.  
Will commence its Summer Term in this City, on Monday, the 11th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

|   |
|---|
| June 18, those from the I Circuit.                      |
| " 18, " V "   |
| " 25, " II "  |
| July 2, " III "   |
| " 9, " IV "   |
| " 16, " VI and VII Circuits.— <i>Raleigh Standard</i> . |

At a large meeting of the Whigs of Alamance Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, has been recommended for re-election to the Senate from Alamance and Randolph. The Convention is to meet on Saturday.

The Democrats of Chatham have nominated William G. Harris, Esq., for the Senate; Messrs. Daniel Hackney, Turner Bynum and R. C. Cotton for the Commons.

The Tennessee Democracy.  
The signs indicate the approach of an ugly difficulty between our Tennessee Democracy. The friends of the majority platform, and the friends of the minority platform are active in drumming up Democratic sentiment in favor of each. The Tennessee delegation refused to secede, and thereby hangs a tale. Will the Democracy of the State repudiate and condemn them? These are the questions. Already the friends of rival platforms have made significant demonstrations, and a huge surging sea of bad feeling is running in between them. It is related in Italian history that during a certain battle, so intent were the combatants on destroying one another, that a terrible earthquake shook the field without either army being conscious of it. Let the Democratic combatants expect an earthquake that will make them conscious of its presence.—*Memphis Bulletin*.

Speech of Mr. Douglas.  
Speaking of this speech, the Washington Star, a Democratic paper says: "The effort of Mr. Douglas in the Senate yesterday and the day before, was precisely what, under the circumstances surrounding him, we had expected. As a popular oratorical effort it was unquestionably an entertaining, able and ingenious one; as a historical synopsis of the facts in controversy, a most atrociously untruthful one; and, as a state paper, neither more nor less than a very treacherous and shamefully impudent and tricky one."

The Tea Plant.  
The progress of the experiments in acclimatizing the tea plant, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown in the open air of the northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been sent into this Southern region, and eight thousand more have been distributed to persons in the Northern States owning green-houses, as objects of curiosity.

Iredell Express.  
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
STATESVILLE,  
FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

Our Terms.  
THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly: 1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00; if paid within 3 months, \$2.50; if paid within 6 months, \$3.00; if not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!  
For President:  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
For Vice-President:  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN POOL,**  
OF PASQUOTANK.

TO CENSUS TAKERS.  
We are prepared to furnish BLANKS to Marshals and their Assistants, which, by distributing among the community a day or so before hand, will save the officers a deal of trouble and delay, when they call upon families for a statement of farm products, &c. The price will be \$1 per hundred. Orders should be sent in immediately.

College Examinations.  
The Commencement Exercises of Concord Female College, also of Statesville Male Academy, took place on Monday and Tuesday last, in the presence of numerous friends and visitors. The results were highly satisfactory. We will notice both more in detail next week.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston died at Columbia, S. C., on the 22nd ultimo. An eminent and good man has fallen.

York Collegiate Institute.  
The Examination at this College, will take place June 7th, at 9 o'clock. The annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. A. W. Lineberry, and the annual Address delivered by A. M. Bogie, Esq., of Taylorsville.

A Mean Action.  
Some unworthy person amused himself on Monday night in defacing, with black paint, a merchant's sign. That individual, whoever he be, is a bad member of society, though he may not think so—and is in a fair way for a higher destination than merely walking upon mother earth. If the gallows do not get him some day, it will be because he will have changed his ways.

Hung.  
On Friday last, Harlow Bone was hung at Dallas for the murder of James Cornelius in Catawba county. We learn he made no remarks on the gallows, but appeared unconcerned to the last.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the cause, the high, the pointed end of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them: the Scrofulous, because they are curable. AYER'S SERRAVALLE cleanses out the scrofulous corruption from the blood, purifies the system, and effectually expels the foul contamination from the system. No longer great under your scrofulous disorders, since the Irradiating Action has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls SERRAVALLE.—*Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.*

Common Schools' Distribution.  
The following sums have been allotted to the within named counties, for the year 1860: Iredell, \$1,567 44; Alexander, \$300 36; Catawba, \$988 08; Lincoln, \$830 88; Mecklenburg, \$1,406 88; Rowan, \$1,479 48; Wilkes, \$1,397 04; Yadkin, \$1,140 32.

More Corruption.  
The Wadesboro' Argus says: "Wendell's checks to the amount of \$925,000 have been displayed before the Investigating Committee in the House of Representatives, and Wendell has been on the stand. He acknowledged that he gave Bean, editor of the Democratic paper in Fremont, Ohio, \$5,000 to aid in carrying the Lecompton bill, because he learned that he had influence with the Ohio Democratic delegation. Some of the checks were payable to Senators and some to members of the House. When Wendell was asked to state why he paid these checks to members of Congress, he declined answering."

Wendell was subsequently called upon to show how the \$30,000 or \$40,000, which he said had been expended in carrying the English bill through the House, had been applied. His books were compared with those of the Bank of the Metropolis, which was represented by Mr. Stuart, its book-keeper. He proved that the money had been distributed through Mr. Bean, of Ohio, clerk in Mr. Allen's office in the last Congress, and Alexander K. Hay received the largest sum for distribution, and the money was appropriated exclusively to carry the bill through the House. Mr. Wendell did not deny that \$10,000 or \$15,000 had been authorized for a single vote, and admitted that these payments were made in expectation of being remunerated through Government patronage, by which he had previously profited to a large extent. He testified to having had many conversations with the President during the progress of the English bill, and in reference to that subject.

Men in high places were bought with money for that purpose. Thirty thousand dollars at least were used by the great agent in the purchase and sale of voters under this Administration, directly to influence a few men; and while Wendell thought three votes would be enough, the President insisted on obtaining five. For this reason, undoubtedly, the sum used was larger than the immediate purchaser thought necessary; indeed the Chief Executive proved himself the more liberal handler of the money received from public contracts than any other man.

This investigating committee, as the Philadelphia *American* remarks, is doing the country a service greater than could be expected, much as it makes our ears tingle with shame to find the public service so thoroughly pervaded by corruption. The whole management of great questions by this Administration has been disgraceful beyond all parallel; not only for intrinsic wrong of those measures themselves, but in the utterly unprincipled and dishonorable means by which they have been pressed. To exert partisan influence, and to be urgent in advocacy of measures resolved on by any Administration, is reasonable, perhaps, or at least is to be expected; but to buy the wanting half dozen votes outright with money, is an event not recorded in our history previous to the Buchanan shame. Besides these revelations, the hypocritical solicitude of that functionary in regard to the use of money in elections becomes a shade too homesome even to recall to mind.

Mr. Alcorn was again before the Committee, and testified that he knew of persons who were aware of frauds and corruptions perpetrated in the Detroit Post Office, but declined to state who they were. He also testified that he was aware that Scoville, one of the editors of the Detroit *Free Press* received \$1,035, as local mail agent at Detroit, but he was not aware that he performed any other service than to edit the Administration organ."

Lottery Swindlers.  
We have never advertised a Lottery Scheme in our paper; and it has been a great while since we were silly enough to purchase a lottery ticket, from any of the swindling establishments that have, until recently, so numerously infested the country, legalized by law. Lotteries in most of the States, have now been abolished by legislative enactment. Delaware, we believe, presents the only exception; and from that point, the rogues and lottery swindlers, possess the whole country in which to practice their nefarious chicanery; and doubtless they will derive a rich harvest from the "green 'uns." A letter was sent us through the mail, by J. Marshall, & Co., Wilmington, Del., accompanied with a swindling scheme to be drawn this month,—we are requested to send our \$10 immediately, to be paid to the managers for a certificate, &c. The following clause of the letter, will suffice to expose the swindlers.

"Please be particular to seal or water your letter, so that it will not be opened, in the mails. If any religious objections should oblige you to decline our proposition, do us the favor to hand this Letter to some friend who needs money, and tell him to send at once. As we must pay the managers \$10, for the certificate, don't neglect to enclose it in your order."

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.  
We are informed that the line of the road from Charlotte to Mount Mourne, in Iredell, about 24 miles, has been let to contract, and that the work is being pushed vigorously forward. Also, that the iron for that portion of the road, has been purchased, and upon very favorable terms. The remaining distance to Statesville, is about 22 miles, and will be let to contract when \$25,000 more of stock is taken. Surely the citizens of Iredell will no longer hesitate, but come forth, without longer delay, subscribe the small balance which will be necessary to bring the road to Statesville. We appeal to their public spirit—to their interest in that behalf. The investment would only be an exchange of one kind of property for another—money for paying stock, from the day the train begins to run. We trust our citizens will not allow this golden opportunity to pass beyond their reach, and become sensible of their loss only when it shall be too late.

The County Court for Iredell was in session at Statesville last week, for a few days. Monday was occupied, as usual, with the trial of petty State cases, some of which were amusing to the spectators but of no public interest. The Opposition party held a meeting on Tuesday, which was numerously attended, the proceedings of which may be found in another column. We understand that the Court, very properly, refused to renew the license to sell liquor by the small in either town or county, to those who applied.

Among several strangers who attended the College Examinations recently held in this place, we were pleased to form the acquaintance of Mr. W. H. Nantz, of Salisbury. Mr. N. is an accomplished writer for the press, and over various *noms de plume* has furnished much of the most pleasing correspondence that for some time has graced the columns of several literary journals in N. C. Moreover, as a musician he has no superior, being the leader in the Salisbury Brass Band—the best company of musicians in the South.

Students Meeting.  
According to previous understanding the Students of the United Baptist Institute, at Statesville, N. C., met in the Chapel, and organized by calling W. T. Pool to the chair, and J. L. Hill was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained, and the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS certain reports have been put in circulation, that this school is going down, and that the Teachers do not hear the classes recite, and that they are paying very little attention to the School,—all of which reports are calculated to injure this institution, and reduce its sphere of usefulness. Therefore, in justice to the former good character of this institution, to ourselves, and especially to our Teachers, who have faithfully and conscientiously discharged their duties as Teachers, and have in no instance failed to give satisfaction, where the Student has performed his duty: We, the Students of the United Baptist Institute, in student meeting assembled, do hereby concur in the sentiments expressed by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this School is not on the decline, but on the contrary is in a flourishing condition as it has been for some years past.

Resolved, That the Teachers have always willingly and cheerfully heard all recitations prepared, and that they have conducted themselves kindly and gentlemanly towards the students.

Resolved, That we from upon all attempts wilfully to injure this Institution by the circulation of false reports.

Resolved, That in particular we do strongly censure those persons who have, upon many most frivolous pretences, become disaffected with the school and have shown an unprincipled disposition in endeavoring to injure this Institution and the Teachers, by creating false impressions.

Resolved, That each and every student exert himself to correct all such ungrounded reports.

On motion, Robert White, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. L. Sumner and R. W. Feimster were appointed secretaries.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. E. M. Campbell briefly explained the objects of the meeting, when, on motion, the chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of John H. McLaughlin, J. L. Allison and Edwin Falls, Esqrs., to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the whigs of this county, on the politics of the day both National and State. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Robert L. McDowell, of Iredell, and D. M. Furchess, of Mecklenburg. At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Furchess, the committee, through their chairman, reported a set of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The resolutions being read, Mr. W. P. Caldwell, of Statesville, addressed the meeting in an able manner in favor of their adoption. The resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the voters of the Opposition Party of the county of Iredell, hail with delight the nomination of John Bell and Edward Everett, for President and Vice President of the United States. That in them we recognize all the essential elements of true statesmanship and conservative patriotism; and who, standing upon that broad and national platform—"The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws"—cannot fail to secure the most cordial support of every true and genuine patriot of these United States.

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the platform of principles adopted by the Opposition State Convention, held on the 22nd of February last, and we hereby ratify and confirm the said platform both in a National and Federal point of view, as being sound, conservative and patriotic.

Resolved, That in John Pool we have an able, patriotic and fearless champion of those principles which are the cardinal doctrines of the Opposition party of our State, and to him as our noble standard bearer, we pledge our most earnest and cordial support.

Resolved, That while we indulge no unkind feelings towards the great mass of Democratic voters in general, yet we fail to perceive either beauty, solemnity or truth in that expression of our present Governor, John W. Ellis, that "the people of Western North Carolina are house-locks, and here-locks," and we hereby denounce that expression, as not only unbecoming but as decidedly discountenanced and undignified in the Chief Magistrate of a great State.

Resolved, That we approve of a Convention to be held in Taylorsville on the 1st of Monday in June next, to nominate a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in our next Legislature.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the county of Iredell in said Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting also appoint an Executive Committee of seven persons for the county of Iredell, whose duty it shall be to use all honorable efforts to ensure the success of those principles to which we adhere, and upon which, we heartily maintain, depends the political prosperity of our State.

In compliance with the sixth resolution the chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the convention at Taylorsville:

Statesville.—W. P. Caldwell, A. Mitchell, I. Q. Sharpe, Hayne Davis, R. H. McLaughlin, E. M. Campbell.  
Hills.—J. E. Sumner, J. A. Crawford.  
Wilmington.—John Dalton, A. B. F. Gai-ther, A. C. Tomlinson.  
Sharps.—J. W. Williams, Wesley George, Holland & Co. Graham, Robert Lammie.  
Liberty Hill.—Rufus Feimster, Col. E. Johnson, Dr. J. F. Laney, Abner Morrison.  
Wat.—Landon Morrison, Dr. T. H. Calhoun, Dr. John Dalton, T. N. Ramsey, Jas W. Kerr.  
Reids.—R. R. Tompkins, Moses White.

The chairman and secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

Under the seventh resolution the chairman appointed the following Executive Committee:

E. B. Drake, W. M. Campbell, A. K. Sumner, H. Reynolds, W. H. Stanford, C. A. Carlton, S. R. Bell.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Iredell Express, and that other Opposition papers in the State be requested to copy or notice.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ROBERT WHITE, Chm.  
C. L. SUMNER, Sec'y.  
R. W. FEIMSTER, Sec'y.



**Why Not Tell the Whole Truth?**  
The Standard, Wilmington Journal, and other smaller lights, are circulating the following:  
"A Bid for the Chicago Nomination.—Mr. John Bell, in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia, said: 'I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union.'"  
Now why not tell the whole that Mr. Bell did say? Why garble Mr. Bell's speech, by suppressing a portion of the same sentence? To do so is telling a downright falsehood upon Mr. Bell—and for what? To damage his prospects with Southern Democrats. Here is what Mr. Bell did say:  
"I regard the majority of the Republican party and the majority of the Democratic party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union."  
"This is not our opinion that the honest Democrats of the country, desire unfairness, either in the State or National contest; but the press and politicians of their party are willing to sacrifice even common honesty, if it would gain them a victory. What better evidence is required to show, that the party leaders are becoming exceedingly corrupt, than the suppression of truth and promulgation of falsehood instead, concerning even small matters? Let the people judge."  
Since the above was penned, we have received the Fayetteville Observer, which contains the following:  
"SARATOGA MISREPRESENTATION.—In our last we exposed a case of garbling by which the Wilmington Journal endeavored to show that Mr. Bell had made a bid for the Black Republican nomination at Chicago. We were not surprised to see such a thing in the Journal, but we are surprised to find the same thing in the last Raleigh Standard and Charlotte Democrat, papers which, with all their warm partisan feelings, are not in the habit of perpetrating wilful misstatements of fact.  
The Standard makes the following remarks on the subject:—  
"Oh Mr. Bell! Mr. Bell! Mr. Bell!—The Hon. John Bell, in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia, said: 'I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union.' This was a pretty strong bid for the Chicago nomination. But it fell—this Convention, though it should be gratified for the compliment bestowed by Mr. Bell, thought it to be its duty to nominate some one else. Mr. Bell had been as much engaged in the Republican cause, and not nearly so like Mr. Bell, who sympathized with it."  
Oh Mr. Standard! Mr. Standard!—Mr. Standard!—How could you so gravely say such outrageous injustice to a true man?—Had you overlooked what Mr. Bell did say? If so, read it now and make amends for the oversight and the wrong. Mr. Bell said, "I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union." We endorse this sentiment. We firmly believe that the majority of all parties in this country are thus devoted to the Constitution and the Union." We would be deeply grieved to be obliged to think otherwise.  
Why did not the Standard and other Democratic papers, when Mr. Bell was making "a pretty strong bid for the Chicago nomination?" If it was a bid for one it was equally so for the other. We will not say that their object was to bring odium on Mr. Bell by misrepresenting him; for we hope and believe that it was done in ignorance of the truth.  
But the Standard charges that Mr. Bell "sympathized with" the Republican cause. Where is the evidence of such sympathy? If that evidence is furnished by his speech to the serenaders, equal evidence is furnished by the same speech that he "sympathized with" the Democratic cause. Are these so called "sympathies" alike? But we deny that Mr. Bell has ever by word or deed manifested such sympathy. His whole life disproves it. As one of the evidences of his perfect sympathy with the question of slavery, we refer the Standard to the closing pages of his speech in the U. S. Senate on the 6th of July 1850, on the compromise measures. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st Session 31st Congress, vol. 22, Part 2.) In a high will be found what we think is one of the most complete vindications of the institution that ever was spoken.

The Chicago Convention of Black Republicans laid down the following platform:  
"The necessity of the party declares in favor of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Union, and State Rights; condemns lawless invasions of States or Territories; the Administration and the Dred Scott decision, and denies that slavery can be legalized in any territory; condemns the reopening of the slave trade, and the action of the Federal Government of Kansas and Nebraska in vetoing legislative acts prohibiting slavery; favors the immediate abolition of Kansas, protection to all industrial interests, the Homestead bill, the Pacific Railroad, River and Harbor Bill, and denounces any change, State or Federal, in the naturalization laws to the abridgment of rights of emigrants."

**TO A CARD**  
**To the Suffering.**  
THE REV. WILLIAM COCHRAN, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a cure obtained from a bottle of medicine residing in the great city of Yokohama. This medicine has cured great numbers of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, and the ability and nervous depression caused by these disorders.  
Desires of benefiting others I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it free of charge. Address: REV. W. COCHRAN, Box 18, 24th St. 425, Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**OBITUARY.**  
**DIED.**  
In Lowville, N. Y., on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET L. DAVIDSON, consort of George L. Davidson, and daughter of A. R. Simonton, of Fredrick County.

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING taken Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOSEPH D. COWAN, deceased, all persons who may be indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and SAVE COST.  
W. H. BRANDON, Administrator.  
May 23, 1860—26, 2mo.

**ALSO:**  
ALL persons having Claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or the Notice will be placed in the hands of the County.

**WILKES COURT OF EQUITY.**  
WM. W. VANNOY and others, Exparte.  
Petition for sale of Land.  
Agreeable to an order of the Court of Equity made in this case, I shall sell the lands of the late Joel Vannoy, Esq., on the 16th day of July next, at the Court-House door, in Lowville—To the highest bidder—on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bond and Security will be required of the purchaser. Said Lands consist of One Tract of about 500 Acres, in the vicinity of Lowville. This tract has about 100 acres of good Bottom Land, and the Uplands mostly in good, and would grow good Tobacco, Wheat, &c. This tract of land is well watered, desirably situated, and will make a fine farm.  
I shall also sell at the same time, about Two Hundred Acres of Land belonging to the same, situated in the County of Wataga. This is rich mountain land, and will make a good Stock Farm. To be sold on the same terms, &c. JAMES CALLOWAY, C.M.E.  
May 23, 1860, 26, 6, 8, 9

**Special Notice!!**  
ALL PERSONS who purchase their  
**GOODS with CASH!**  
are respectfully invited to give me  
**A CALL!!**  
I AM  
Satisfied from long experience in  
**Business,**  
That a NIMBLE SIXPENCE is  
Better than a SLOW SHILLING.  
T. H. McRORIE.  
April 5th, 1860. 18

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**  
I will dispose of my Stock of  
**Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS**  
TO  
**Cash Buyers**  
at 12 1-2 per cent. on New York Cost.  
I have a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and many other articles bought as low as any other house in the place. Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE, for all who wish to invest their capital and receive dividends of  
25 to 30 per cent.  
in advance on investments.  
To those of our Customers who have  
**Book Accounts,**  
we will continue to supply at a Small advance.  
Call and Examine.  
WM. S. CASON.  
April 27, 3m

**NOTICE**  
**To Wheat Growers, Millers and Merchants.**  
The Great Work has been Accomplished.  
Office Eng. & Sup't. Wm. & Weldon }  
R. R. Wilmington, April 27th. }  
A splendid Line of all IRON SCREW STEAMSHIPS has been established between this Port and New York City. Two Iron Screw Ships are to be constructed, one already constructed for, to be ready we hope for the Fall trade.  
Until these magnificent Iron Steamships are ready for the line, the Screw Steamship "Parkerburg," 700 tons, will be placed upon the line by our New York Agents, H. B. Cronwell & Co., to make semi-monthly, or tri-monthly trips, according to the business.  
Wheat and all other produce from the interior, including Naval Stores, will be forwarded by the Company free of commissions, wharfage and drayage, if properly addressed. For particulars, see handbills, which will be sent on application.  
A through tariff of freight will be established from all points on this Road and its connections to New York, and vice versa.  
Ship your Wheat to New York for 34 cts., and intermediate charges.  
S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.  
25-31

**NOTICE**  
**To Fishermen!**  
I FORBID ALL PERSONS FROM FISHING IN MY POND, above my TANNERY. I have been at considerable expense to stock my Pond with CHOICE FISH, and shall consider it STEALING for any one (without my consent) to catch them. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for proof sufficient to convict any one of violating this notice.  
May 4, '60. 22 4t. R. F. SIMONTON.

**DRESS MAKING IN STATESVILLE.**  
MRS. J. A. VANNOY,  
Fashionable Dress Maker,  
BESIDES to inform the Ladies of Statesville and the country generally, that she has just received the latest  
French, English and American Spring Dress Fashions, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. She will after this date be in regular monthly receipt of the latest Paris, London and New York Fashions of direct importation; nothing will be spared hereafter to keep the Ladies of this vicinity as well posted in everything pertaining to the fashions as they are in any City in the Union.  
Mrs. Vannoy takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of the town and country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and hopes by strict attention to business and an adherence to her old rule, in making all work done by her, to share a continuance of the same.  
Mrs. V. will be in receipt of the earliest Summer Fashions as soon as they are out.  
JULIA A. VANNOY.  
April 27 60:21:tf

**MORGAN AND BLACK HAWK STOCK.**  
THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, "BLACK-HAWK," will stand the present season, at ROWAN-MILLS, Thursday—STATESVILLE, Fridays, in each week; will be let at \$10 a visit; \$15 the season; \$20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.  
BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a Morgan Horse, dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.  
May 4

**Ayer's Ague Cure.**  
I HAVE a very handsome and tastefully selected stock of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
Shirts, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c.  
Drugs, Medicines, Queens-Ware, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Sole-Leather, &c.  
—ALSO—  
A large stock always on hand of  
**GROCERIES.**  
ALL of which, will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on Time to punctual-paying Dealers.  
—ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at the Market Price.  
Confident that I shall be able to offer many inducements to all who may favor me with a call—as my stock of Goods was purchased principally with CASH—and on the most favorable terms. It will afford much pleasure, to exhibit the same to all who may favor me with a call. Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same.  
T. H. McRORIE.  
April 5th, 1860. 18tf

**Wanted.** 5,000 lbs. Beans, 10,000 lbs. Dried Fruit. T. H. McRORIE. Oct. 21.

**Grand Opening**  
OF  
**NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**  
At the NEW CASH STORE of  
**WALLACE & ELIAS;**  
Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES  
**SHOES AND GAITERS.**  
A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of Mantillas, Shawls and Mantels; Fine Bonnets, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses  
**SHOES AND GAITERS.**  
A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EM-BROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.  
A Splendid Assortment of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING**  
for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. HATS, CAPS, and the Best BOOTS & SHOES always kept on hand.  
A very large assortment of  
**Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Saddlery and Jewelry;**  
and many other articles too numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is  
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of  
**WALLACE & ELIAS,**  
next door to the "Fredell Express" Office.  
March 9, 1860. 1f

**I wish to Buy 200 Cords Tan-Bark,**  
For which I will pay the highest market PRICE.  
R. F. SIMONTON. 20-2m  
April 20

**Cheap Tin-Ware!**  
JAMES P. FLANNAGAN, at the Sign of the  
**DIG COFFEE-POT,**  
Keeps a good assortment of TIN, made of the very best material, and is selling at Wholesale and Retail, Lower than the lowest, and Cheaper than the cheapest.  
**ROOFING & BUTTERING**  
and all JOBS in his line will be done in the most approved manner.  
JAMES P. FLANNAGAN.  
Statesville, March 23, 1860 16:3m

**NEW Spring & Summer GOODS!**  
I HAVE THE PLEASURE of announcing to the Citizens of Statesville and adjacent Counties, That I am now prepared, to exhibit a very Large and Handsome STOCK OF  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS,**  
of the latest and most Fashionable STYLES.  
Having been selected from the best stocks in Philadelphia and New York, with great care and special reference to the wants and tastes of this community. My stock embraces an unusually large and attractive assortment of Ladies  
**DRESS GOODS**  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Printed Jaconets, Lawns and Organdy Muslins; Challie-Barege, Crape-De-Pare, silk and cold Barege, Silk-Challie, and Fancy Silk Grenadine; silk Gro De Rhine and Fancy Silks, elegant white Barege & Canton Crape SHAWLS.  
**MANTLES AND LACE POINTS;**  
A very handsome stock of  
**Bonnets,**  
Trimmed and un-trimmed.  
I HAVE a very handsome and tastefully selected stock of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
Shirts, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c.  
Drugs, Medicines, Queens-Ware, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Sole-Leather, &c.  
—ALSO—  
A large stock always on hand of  
**GROCERIES.**  
ALL of which, will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on Time to punctual-paying Dealers.  
—ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at the Market Price.  
Confident that I shall be able to offer many inducements to all who may favor me with a call—as my stock of Goods was purchased principally with CASH—and on the most favorable terms. It will afford much pleasure, to exhibit the same to all who may favor me with a call. Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I hope for a continuance of the same.  
T. H. McRORIE.  
April 5th, 1860. 18tf

**Wanted.** 5,000 lbs. Beans, 10,000 lbs. Dried Fruit. T. H. McRORIE. Oct. 21.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**  
A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla, combined with other substances of still greater alterative power, so as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to later generations of afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—  
SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, PNEUMONIA and BRONCHITIS, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BOILS, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYMPHYLITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OF ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.  
This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely exhibition of them many ranking disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this caution: of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner than let anything must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.  
Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by pretenses of its purity. The danger alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.  
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Some of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointments have followed the use of these cheap extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the disease it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.  
PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

**yer's Cathartic Pills.**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, and other Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diuretic, Piles, and Worms, the Blood, &c.  
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physician.  
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent men of letters, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with full and descriptive catalogues of complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.  
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.  
All our Remedies are for sale by  
**S. J. RICKERT,** Statesville, King, Hage & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton; At wholesale by H. McLean, Statesville & Co., Charlotte; H. McLean, Wilmington; J. C. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860. 1y

**THRESHING MACHINES**  
The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of  
**WHEELER, MILLICK & CO'S CELEBRATED THRESHING MACHINES,**  
which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.  
A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.  
Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro, or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.  
Persons desiring to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.  
For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph Co., N. C.  
JOHN B. TROY.  
March 2 1860 13July

**HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.**  
D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,  
No. 31, S. Third street,  
Between Market and Chestnut streets,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
HAVE FOR SALE  
**DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,**  
Dry and Green Salted Spain Kips, Tanners' Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools  
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.  
All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission.  
16-ly

**JUST RECEIVED!**  
50 Sacks Salt, Fresh Clover Seed and Orchard Grass Seed at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO. Feb 17 60 11y

**M'LEAN HOUSE.**  
Statesville, N. C.  
THE SUBSCRIBER, T. H. McRORIE, is announcing to the public, that he has received a liberal share of patronage for the last two years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.  
He has procured additional ROOMS for BOARDERS, and TRAVELERS, and has enlarged his farm Lot, made good Stables, will keep good Osters and plenty of such as the country affords, to feed on; and no pains spared to furnish a GOOD TABLE, and make all comfortable who may favor him with a call, at reasonable prices.  
JOS. A. McLEAN, Proprietor.  
Statesville, March 13, 1860. 4t

**VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT IN STATESVILLE FOR SALE.**  
THESE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER their DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Statesville. They are located near to, and west of the Female College, and in the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot covers two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.  
Terms will be made easy.  
For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Fredell Express.  
W. S. TATE  
March 16, 1860. 4t

**SIMONTON HOUSE**  
Statesville, N. C.  
A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.  
THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The  
**TABLE**  
will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.  
A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.  
A. D. MOORE, Proprietor.  
Statesville, Feb 17 60

**Look to Your Interest!**  
Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our Work.  
**ROOFING & GUTTERING**  
in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheap—Lower than the rest!  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
**LECKIE & SON,**  
HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of  
**TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,**  
and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash, or to punctual customers on credit.  
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.  
January, 27, 1860

**MADE FOR SERVICE!**  
**LADIES' FINE BOOTS & GAITER**  
ALSO  
**COMMON SHOES!**  
Manufactured by J. SHILLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,  
**MEN'S SHOES,**  
Manufactured by C. M. & G. LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by  
JOSE W. STOCKTON,  
Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:4t

**FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BEANS, Dried Fruit, Peas, Linen, Hides, Furs and Feathered Goods, Range, Land & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produce, the very highest market Price will be paid for them at**  
**WALLACE & ELIAS.**

**10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE C LIME,** for Sale by  
T. H. McRORIE.  
Oct. 21:5f

**SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,**  
NEVER DESTROYED.  
IT is composed of entirely pure and natural ingredients, and is adapted to all cases of Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the various ailments of the Liver. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a family medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a family medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.  
The Family Physician should keep a supply of this medicine, as it is a powerful and safe remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a family medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a family medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

**SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,**  
PURELY VEGETABLE, AND NON-TOXIC.  
These pills are composed of entirely pure and natural ingredients, and are adapted to all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the various ailments of the Liver. They are a powerful and safe remedy, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. They are a family medicine, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

**THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN**  
should keep a supply of these pills, as they are a powerful and safe remedy, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. They are a family medicine, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States. They are a family medicine, and are sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

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